



gesis

Leibniz Institute  
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Norway

*Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10*

*Related to the national dataset*

*Archive-Study-No. ZA4795, doi:10.4232/1.10024*

*European Values Study and*

*GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

## Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

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## Introduction

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The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

## 1 European Values Study

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Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

## 1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the [GESIS Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

\*1981 only West-Germany

## 1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

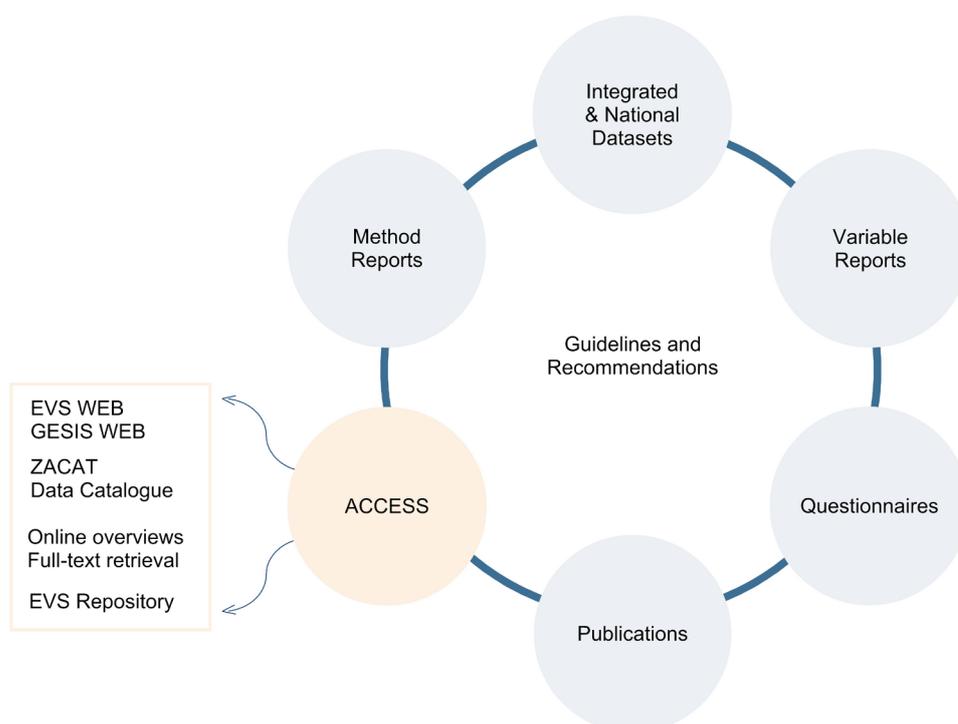
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

### 1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



#### Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

#### Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

#### Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

#### Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

## 1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

### General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

### Data and documentation

**ZACAT** - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

### Version History & Errata

**GESIS Data Catalogue** provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

### Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

### Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

**Method report retrieval** supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

**Question text retrieval** serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

### Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

### Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

### The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

## 1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Norway. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4795 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10024](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10024).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

### Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

Country Report  
Norway

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Study Description

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**EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - NORWAY**

**I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

STUDY NO.

ZA4795

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10024 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10024>)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Prof.dr. Ola Listhaug (Program director, Department of sociology and political science, the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU)

Project leader at Statistics Norway: Bjørn Are Holth

Other participants:

Einar BJORSHOL, Trond BASHUS, Glenn-Erik WANGEN, Thi MEM, Hajar LIVARY, Statistics Norway

Joakim DALEN, Berit KVALOY, NTNU

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Research Council of Norway

DATA DEPOSITOR

Ola Listhaug

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: <http://www.gesis.org/>

EVS Web: <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Norway. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4795 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10024 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10024>).

**II. STUDY SCOPE**

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

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## Study Description

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Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

### ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election

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## Study Description

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and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

### UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

### UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

### GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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## Study Description

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Were there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
Yes	
No	X
Country having not participated to EVS 1999	

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

1. East- and Mid
2. South and West
3. North

Correspondence with NUTS classification

### Norway NUTS classification

Code	Country	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
NO	Norway			
NO0		Norge		
NO01			Oslo og Akershus	
NO011				Oslo
NO012				Akershus
NO02			Hedemark og Oppland	
NO021				Hedemark
NO022				Oppland
NO03			Sør-Østlandet	
NO031				Østfold
NO032				Buskerud
NO033				Vestfold
NO034				Telemark
NO04			Agder og Rogaland	
NO041				Aust-Agder
NO042				Vest-Agder
NO043				Rogaland
NO05			Vestlandet	
NO051				Hordaland
NO052				Sogn og Fjordane
NO053				Møre og Romsdal
NO06			Trøndelag	
NO061				Sør-Trøndelag
NO062				Nord-Trøndelag
NO07			Nord-Norge	
NO071				Nordland
NO072				Troms
NO073				Finmark

### KIND OF DATA

Survey data

Study Description

FIELDWORK PERIOD

07-04-2008 to 02-09-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

NUMBER OF UNITS

1090

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:		
Yes		
No		X
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:		
Yes		
No		X
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:		
Yes		
No		X

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Statistics Norway

P.O. Box 8131 Dep. NO-0033 Oslo, Norway

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Norwegian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully		X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated		
WebTrans has not been used (fully)		
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:		
Yes		
No		X
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:		NAP

## Study Description

d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

## MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	X
PAPI (Paper)	
Any other ....	

## FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

<b>A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING</b>	
Total number of interviewers:	120
Number of experienced interviewers:	120
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	120
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	1
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
<b>B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS</b>	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	

## Study Description

Hourly	X
Per completed interview	
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	X
Other (please give details):	
<b>C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS</b>	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	3
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	2
<b>D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES</b>	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
All the respondents that participated was included in a random draw where two of the respondents won a gift card with a value of 5000 Norwegian kroner (this is approximately 617 Euro per 04.10.2010). All the participating respondents were also given 300 Norwegian kroner (approximately 37 Euro).	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
<b>E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION</b>	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
Every participant that has refused has received a letter that reminds them about the importance of their response, as well as the offer of 300 Norwegian kroner (approximately 37 Euro) for their participation.	
<b>F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)</b>	
From: 15-03-2008	
To: 06-04-2008	
Number of pretest interviews: Several pretest interviews in the weeks before the field work period.	

### CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

## Study Description

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	no information		
	available		
Number of back-check achieved			
Number of units where outcome was confirmed			
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)			

### CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

<b>A. CHECKING OF DATA</b>			
a. Were data checked for consistency?			
Yes			X
No			
b. If yes, were the data edited?			
Yes, data corrected individually			
Yes, data corrected automatically			
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically			
No, no correction was done			X
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?			
Yes			X
No			
d. Who did the data corrections?			
The fieldwork agency			X
The Programme Director or its team			
Any other person (please specify):			
<b>B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI</b>			
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?			
CAPI/CATI with the interview-program Blaise was used. First of all, questions were automatically filtered. Second, numerical values have been given absolute values that can be punched in. Thirdly, it is built in "hard error" that cannot be overruled. Last but not least, it is built in a "soft error" that gives warnings to the interviewers if the punched answers are unlikely or not in accordance to previous answers.			
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?			
The fieldwork agency			X
The Programme Director or its team			X
Any other person (please specify):			
<b>C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI</b>			
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?			
Yes			
No			
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?			
The fieldwork agency			
The Programme Director or its team			
Any other person (please specify):			
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?			
			NAP

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

## Study Description

- Please see 'Other documentation' for more information.

### CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	1934
B. Refusal by respondent:	606
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	201
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	0
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	37
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1090
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?

Please specify:

- No panel component

### REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	X
Educational distribution		
Degree of urbanisation		
Gender * Age * Education		
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

## Study Description

### Age\*gender

	Sample		Official statistics				Sample				Official statistics			
	Sample	Official statistics	Mid- and East		Mid- and East		South and West		South and West		North		North	
			Mid- and East	% of total	Mid- and East	% of total	South and West	% of total	South and West	% of total	North	% of total	North	% of total
<b>Total</b>	1090	3827774												
<b>Male</b>	559	1897398												
18-19 years	24	66523	14	1,28	74459	1,95	7	0,64	44636	1,17	3	0,27	13951	0,36
20-39 years	182	657179	98	8,9	387042	10,11	68	6,23	212064	5,54	16	1,46	58073	1,52
40-54 years	171	522393	95	8,71	309180	8,08	59	5,41	162713	4,25	17	1,55	50500	1,32
55-66 years	127	345191	80	7,33	202013	5,28	35	3,21	106734	2,79	12	1,1	36444	0,95
67-79 years	55	188348	33	3,02	109649	2,86	17	1,28	58047	1,52	5	0,45	20652	0,54
<b>Female</b>	528	1930376												
18-19 years	22	62684	13	1,19	70760	1,85	7	0,64	42000	1,10	2	0,18	12609	0,33
20-39 years	180	632899	105	9,63	379548	9,92	62	5,68	198274	5,18	13	1,19	55077	1,44
40-54 years	165	496901	91	8,34	296523	7,75	56	5,13	152346	3,98	18	1,65	48032	1,25
55-66 years	93	338736	57	5,22	202782	5,30	29	2,66	102074	2,67	7	0,64	33880	0,89
67-79 years	68	216773	37	3,39	128441	3,36	23	2,11	66065	1,73	8	0,73	22267	0,58

### WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	3 419 298
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below

## Study Description

	Population (1)	Gross sample	Non response	Sample	Differential Sample – Gross sample
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	50,3	50,2	51,4	49,3	-0,9
Female	49,7	49,8	48,6	50,7	0,9
<b>Age</b>					
18-24 years	11,9	13,4	14,2	12,8	-0,6
25-44 years	38,9	37,7	40,1	35,9	-1,8
45-66 years	37,6	37,8	34,6	40,2	2,4
67-79 years	11,6	11,1	11,1	11,1	0,0
<b>Regions</b>					
Mid- and East	59,2	59,3	61,8	57,5	-1,8
South and West	31,3	31	28,1	33,3	2,3
North	9,7	9,7	10,2	9,3	-0,4
<b>Total numbers</b>	3 419 298	1 934	844	1 090	
(1) Persons at an age between 18 – 79, registered as Norwegian citizens living in Norway, per 31.12.2007					

### Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

## IV. DATA ACCESS

### USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

### ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

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## Study Description

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### CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Norway. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4795 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10024 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10024>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

### DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see [www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

### DISCLAIMER

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### PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at [www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

### EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

## Study Description

LEVEL	INCLUDES	DOES NOT INCLUDE	ISCED
1. No education and/ or preschool education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education prior to mandatory education</li> </ul>		ISCED 0
2. Elementary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory education, from 1<sup>st</sup> -7<sup>th</sup> grade (around the age 6-13)</li> <li>Special education between the 1<sup>st</sup> -7<sup>th</sup> grade.</li> <li>Education from abroad, 1<sup>st</sup> -7<sup>th</sup> grade, or parts of the mandatory education in a foreign country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elementary school for adults</li> <li>"Folkeskoleutdanning", seven years</li> <li>Education from abroad corresponding to education at 8<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> grade.</li> </ul>	ISCED 1
3. Middle school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory education from 8th grade and up. (around the age 13-16)</li> <li>Specially adjusted education from 8th-10th grade.</li> <li>Elementary school for adults.</li> <li>Introductory course for immigrants at the grades of elementary school level.</li> <li>Education from abroad corresponding to education at the 8<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> grade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory education, from 1st. -7th grade</li> <li>Special education between the 1st -7th grade.</li> <li>Education from abroad, 1<sup>st</sup> -7<sup>th</sup> grade, or parts of the mandatory education in a foreign country.</li> </ul>	ISCED 2
4. High school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education at 11<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grade. Basic course/ beginning course and High school.</li> <li>Education at "Folkeskolen"</li> <li>Realskole (lower secondary school)</li> <li>Education from abroad corresponding to education at the 11<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education from abroad corresponding to education at lower or higher level than 11<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grade.</li> </ul>	ISCED 3
5. High school, final years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education at 13<sup>th</sup> grade and higher.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education at 11<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grade. Basic course/ beginning course and High school.</li> <li>Education at university level.</li> </ul>	ISCED 4
6. Preparatory course to university	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education at 14<sup>th</sup> level or higher that does not require university admission certification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Military education</li> <li>Education from abroad at university level.</li> </ul>	ISCED 4
7. University, bachelor's degree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International standard, 3 years</li> </ul>		ISCED 5
8. University, Master's degree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International standard, 5 years or bachelor's degree + 2 years</li> </ul>		ISCED 5
9. PhD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International standard, 3 or 4 years.</li> </ul>		ISCED 6

Description of educational system:

- Please see table above.

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

- Please see table above.

### OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

- No deviations

### POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

---

## Study Description

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1. Red: Left/far left Party. No seat in Parliament in 2008.
2. Socialist Left: Left wing party. Part of a coalition government since 2005.
3. Labour Party: Social democratic party. Largest party in Norway. Part of a coalition government since 2005.
4. Centre Party: Centrist agrarian party. Part of a coalition government since 2005.
5. Christian Democratic Party: Christian democratic party, centrist party.
6. Liberal Party: a liberal social party, centrist party.
7. Conservative Party: Right wing, conservative party.
8. Progress Party: Right wing, conservative party. Second largest parties in Norway.

Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

1. Red
2. Socialist Left Party
3. Labour Party
- 4.
5. Centre Party
6. Christian Democratic Party
7. Liberal Party
- 8.
9. Conservative Party
10. Progress Party

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

1. Red - 1.3%
2. Socialist Left - 6.2%
3. Labour Party - 35.4%
4. Centre Party - 6.2%
5. Christian Democratic Party - 5.5%
6. Liberal Party - 3.9%
7. Conservative Party - 17.2%
8. Progress Party - 22.9 %

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 14-09-2009

## ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Only one single vote registered

---

## Study Description

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Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The parliament, named Stortinget, has 169 members, who are elected for a four year term. Norway has a multi-party system; the government is often formed by coalitions between several political parties or by a minority cabinet ruled by the party with most seats in the Parliament. Every Norwegian citizen over 18 years old can vote. Norway also has local elections every fourth year, but not the same years as the parliamentary election. While the last parliamentary election was held in 2009, the last local election was held in 2007. Norway uses the same system in both local and national elections when it comes to distributing mandates. This method is the modified Sainte-Laguë method and the underlying principle is that the number of seats a party gets in the Storting should be as close to the relative number of votes the party got in the election. For the parliamentary election, the 19 counties in Norway make up their own constituency in the election. Each county elects a pre-calculated number of seats in the Parliament based on the population and geographical area of the county. Each inhabitant scores one point and each square kilometer scores 1.8 points.

# Norwegian EVS 2008 - Sample description

**Table 1: Key Numbers**

Key numbers		
	Number	Percent
Sample	2 000	100,0
Natural wastage	66	3,3
Non-response	844	42,2
Net sample	1 090	54,5
Gross sample size	1 934	
Length of the questionnaire	39 pages	
Number of show cards	80	
Interview method	Interview by visits	100
Average interview time in minutes	66	
Field period	07.04.2008 – 02.09.2008	

**Table 2: Response rates and reasons for non-response. Percent of gross sample.**

	Interview	Does not wish to participate	Prevented	Not met/reached	Other reasons	Total number of people
Total	56,4	31,3	1,7	10,4	0,2	1934
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	55,3	30,4	2,0	12,0	0,3	971
Female	57,4	32,3	1,3	8,8	0,1	963
<b>Age</b>						
18-24 years	53,8	29,2	0,4	16,5		260
25-44 years	53,6	29,5	3,3	13,6		729
45-66 years	60,0	31,4	1,0	7,1	0,5	730
67-79 years	56,3	40,0		3,7		215
<b>Regions</b>						
Akershus and Oslo	52,4	28,2	2,7	16,5	0,2	443
Hedmark and Oppland	57,7	31,9		10,4		163
Østlandet	53,4	35,8	1,9	8,7	0,3	369
Agder and Rogaland	59,1	33,9	1,4	5,6		286
Vestlandet	61,8	30,6	1,0	6,7		314
Trøndelag	59,9	29,7	1,2	9,3		172
Nord-Norge	54,0	28,3	2,1	14,4	1,1	187

**Tabell 1: Nøkkeltall**

Nøkkeltall		
	Antall	Prosent
Utvalg	2 000	100,0
Avgang	66	3,3
Frafall	844	42,2
Nettoutvalg	1 090	54,5
Bruttoutvalg	1 934	
Skjemalengde	39 sider	
Antall svarkort	80	
Innsamlingsmetode	Besøksintervju	100
Gjennomsnittlig int.tid min:	66	
Feltperiode	07.04.2008 – 02.09.2008	

**Tabell 2: Svarprosent og frafallsårsaker etter egenskap. Prosent av bruttoutvalg.**

	Intervju	Ønsker ikke å delta	Forhindret	Ikke truffet	Annet fracfall	Antall personer
I alt	56,4	31,3	1,7	10,4	0,2	1934
<b>Kjønn</b>						
Mann	55,3	30,4	2,0	12,0	0,3	971
Kvinne	57,4	32,3	1,3	8,8	0,1	963
<b>Alder</b>						
18-24 år	53,8	29,2	0,4	16,5		260
25-44 år	53,6	29,5	3,3	13,6		729
45-66 år	60,0	31,4	1,0	7,1	0,5	730
67-79 år	56,3	40,0		3,7		215
<b>Landsdel</b>						
Akershus og Oslo Hedmark og Oppland	52,4	28,2	2,7	16,5	0,2	443
Østlandet ellers	57,7	31,9		10,4		163
Agder og Rogaland	53,4	35,8	1,9	8,7	0,3	369
Vestlandet	59,1	33,9	1,4	5,6		286
Trøndelag	61,8	30,6	1,0	6,7		314
Nord-Norge	59,9	29,7	1,2	9,3		172
	54,0	28,3	2,1	14,4	1,1	187